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Tumbült's aim to give to the general reader the results of these more recent studies is a praiseworthy one. It is to be wished, however, that he had been more successful. By his failure to observe the law of proportion, the movement, as a whole, is not rightly represented. Nothing is now clearer than that the great body of the Anabaptists of the Reformation period were peaceful, law-abiding citizens. The Münster excesses characterized only a small portion of the various parties known as Anabaptists, and these excesses were denounced and repudiated by the great body thus designated. Yet in Dr. Tumbült's sketch of the movement nearly two-thirds of his one hundred pages are devoted to the Münster Anabaptists. This is not a worthy representation of that great social and religious movement of the sixteenth century, which extended from the Alps to the Baltic, and from the borders of France to the borders of Russia. In its mechanical execution the monograph leaves nothing to be desired. Especially valuable are the illustrations, which are as numerous as they are excellent.

HENRY S. BURRAGE.

PORTLAND, ME.

THE STORY OF THE PALATINES. An Episode in Colonial History.
By SANFORD H. COBB. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons,
1899. \$2.

THIS is a carefully prepared contribution to American colonial history by an intelligent clergyman whose former parishioners were the children of the Palatine immigrants in Schoharie and Saugerties. To these "old parishioners" the book is dedicated. The Rhenish Palatinate, with Heidelberg as its capital, was the center of the German Reformed church, though a minority of its Protestant population was Lutheran. In this admirable historical outline of the Palatinate we are told that in the twelfth century the title of their rulers became hereditary, and until nearly the end of the thirteenth century the Palatines of the Rhine were the dukes of Bavaria. The last ruler to bear both titles was Louis the Severe, who died in 1294. His eldest son, Louis, became duke of Bavaria, while Rudolph, the younger, founded the Rudolphine line of counts or electors Palatine. This line ceased with the death of Otho, the twelfth in the succession, who died 1559 without issue.

The religious significance of Mr. Cobb's book consists chiefly in the author's claim that frequent changes of religion on the part of the

Palatine rulers, the ravaging wars of Louis XIV., and the want of religious liberty under the Romanist elector John William, 1690 to 1716, were the principal causes of the large emigration from the Palatinate during the first half of the eighteenth century.

In 1546 the elector Frederick II. declared himself a Protestant. He favored Lutheranism, though more of his subjects adhered to Reformed than to Lutheran doctrine. The accession of Frederick III., of the middle or Zimmern line of rulers, in 1559 was marked both by a change of dynasty and by a distinct avowal of the Reformed faith by the ruler. Soon after the Heidelberg Catechism was framed. The rulers of the Zimmern line continued until 1685; sometimes Lutheran, and sometimes Reformed. Upon the death of the first in the third line of rulers, Philip, of the house of Neuburg, in 1690, his son, John William, a bigoted Romanist, succeeded. He avowed his intention to bring his Protestant subjects into submission to the Roman church, and though he did not venture to use the most extreme measures, he found numerous channels for the expression of his intolerant spirit. To this suffering from their own ruler was added the invasion by the French army of Louis XIV. in his effort to join the Palatinate to France. The war of the Grand Alliance continued for nine years, until the peace of Ryswick in 1697. The Palatinate was ravaged; its villages and cities were burned; its palaces and fortresses were destroyed. In 1692 the tower at Heidelberg was blown up, and the superb castle was converted into "the most picturesque ruin in Europe." In 1701 the war of the Spanish succession again brought a French army into the Palatinate to resume the work of plunder and destruction. Louis XIV. gained the crown of Spain for his grandson; in 1704 England acquired Gibraltar, which she still retains; but the only reward of the Palatinate was the sad fate of being made a bloody battle-ground of the nations. At last, in 1707, Marshal Villars marched with a desolating army into the Palatinate, and the exodus of thousands to America soon began.

A large number of the early immigrants went by way of Holland to England, and appealed to the sympathetic aid of the Protestant Queen Anne. Mr. Cobb's book treats particularly of the strange fortunes of that portion of these immigrants to England who finally came to New York, and were induced to settle on the banks of the Hudson in order to prosecute the unsuccessful experiment of producing from the primitive forests stores of tar and pitch for the British navy. After untold suffering and disappointment the survivors of the three thousand

who landed with Governor Hunter in 1710 were scattered from the banks of the Hudson. Many went to Schoharie and large numbers to Pennsylvania. In both localities their descendants reside to this day.

After this early and disheartening attempt in New York, large numbers of both Lutherans and Reformed from the Palatinate established themselves by direct immigration in Pennsylvania, whither they were attracted, not only by the agents of that colony, but by a determination to flee from their misfortunes at home, and to avoid, if possible, such disasters as had befallen their countrymen in New York.

The theory that the German colonists in New York could be profitably employed in the production of vast supplies for the British navy was dropped as suddenly as it originated. Then the responsibility of the English authorities for the welfare of the suffering Germans was evaded by the report of a committee of the House of Commons, which declared that the exodus from the Palatinate "was entirely due to land speculators who had obtained patents in the colonies and had sent agents into Germany to induce the colonists to emigrate to America" and settle upon these lands.

This book shows convincingly that these Palatines were not merely deluded "objects of speculation," the ignorant prey of agents for the colonists, but that the pressure of political and religious complications in their European home impelled the great exodus from the Palatinate and from Swabia at a time when there were comparatively few emigrants to America from other parts of Europe.

BENJAMIN O. TRUE.

ROCHESTER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY,
Rochester, N. Y.

GEORG BLAUROCK UND DIE ANFÄNGE DES ANABAPTISMUS IN GRAUBÜNDTEN UND TIROL.¹ Aus dem Nachlasse des Hofrates Dr. Joseph R. v. Beck. Herausgegeben von JOH. LOSERTH. Berlin: R. Gaertners Verlagsbuchhandlung, Hermann Heyfelder, 1899. Pp. 30. M. 0.75.

THIS is one of the publications of the Comenius-Gesellschaft. The late Dr. Joseph R. von Beck made a special study for many years of the sources of the history of the Anabaptists of the Reformation period, especially in Switzerland and southern and western Germany, and in 1883 his *Geschichts-Bücher der Wiedertäufer in Oesterreich-Ungarn* was published by the historical commission of the Imperial

¹"Vorträge und Aufsätze aus der Comenius-Gesellschaft," 7. Jahrg., I. u. 2. Stück.